

I know it is a confidence which is shared by the Nation.

I am glad I had the opportunity to vote for the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Herter. My confidence in Christian Herter is solidly based on his long experience in national and international affairs, on his courage, on his good judgment, and on his fine qualities of mind and heart.

I am sure also that the approval which has been given today will be more than justified by the actions of Mr. Herter in

his new position of Secretary of State, and that he will, in the new opportunity afforded him render the same great service and show the same devotion to our country he has heretofore demonstrated.

ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, pursuant to the order previously entered, I move that the Senate adjourn until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), in accordance with the order previously entered, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 22, 1959, at 11 o'clock a.m.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate April 21, 1959:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Christian A. Herter, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of State.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Today's Challenge, and How To Meet It

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. STYLES BRIDGES

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, April 21, 1959

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on April 17, 1959, there was a speech given by the Honorable Arthur E. Summerfield, Postmaster General of the United States, before the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers Association dinner, entitled "Today's Challenge, and How To Meet It."

Mr. Summerfield, in this speech highlights the Communist threat to our national safety and our battle against inflation. It was an outstanding address and deserves to be called to the attention of every Member of the Congress and every citizen of our country; therefore I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TODAY'S CHALLENGE, AND HOW TO MEET IT
(Address by Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield, Postmaster General of the United States, before the annual dinner of the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Los Angeles, Calif., April 17, 1959)

It is always a great pleasure for me to be in Los Angeles.

I am always inspired by the vitality of this great city—and, indeed, of all California and the Pacific coast.

All my life, I have thrilled to the story of the winning of the West.

It is one of the great adventures of all mankind—the westward sweep of the pioneers, the gold rush, the pony express, the constant blazing of new frontiers.

I stand in awe of the courage and strength and faith of the Americans who lived this tremendous story.

Nothing could stop them from gaining the better life they saw for themselves and their children.

They left a magnificent heritage for you—for all Americans—to ponder and to uphold.

California today is a monument to their vision.

You are on the way to becoming our most populous State.

You have assumed great responsibility in economic and political leadership.

You face opportunities that are virtually unlimited in scope.

But this you also know—that the very essence of real opportunity is challenge.

And because the meeting of today's challenge is so fundamental to the progress you would make—so basic to the ends we must achieve as a nation—I am deeply anxious to talk with you about it.

I want to bring to you, tonight, a clear picture of the urgent nature of the challenge we face, and how we can meet it.

I want to speak to you—not only as your Postmaster General, but as a member of President Eisenhower's Cabinet and a member of the President's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth.

I come with firsthand knowledge of the problems facing our Nation, and the steps your Government is taking to solve them.

But I come with more than a report.

My purpose, above all, is to talk with you about action.

For, my friends, we are at an extremely crucial stage in the progress of America.

We have a choice of paths to follow.

We have momentous decisions to make.

The ultimate responsibility for these decisions is with the American people.

And I am confident that, if the people apply their real genius, and determination, and devotion—the final decisions will be the right decisions.

There are four specific problems I should like to discuss—and then, if I may, I should like to suggest the vital part you can play in meeting each of them.

They are:

1. The Communist threat to our national safety.
2. Our battle against inflation.
3. The destructive monopoly power of a group of union leaders.
4. The urgent necessity for tax reform.

All of these, of course, are interrelated.

Our national defense depends upon a strong economy—and our economy is acutely responsive to what we do about inflation, about production costs and prices, and about taxation.

The Communist challenge is many sided.

It is military, political, spiritual and economic.

We and our allies have steadily rebuffed the military and political threats.

Wherever the Communists have probed, they have found us standing firm.

At Lebanon, in the China Sea, in the unity of our NATO alliance—and now in the Berlin issue—we have met the challenge with unmistakable evidence of the strength of our purpose.

We shall continue to keep our military power equal to any test.

Our overall might in planes, missiles, ships, and other equipment, must always be capable of deterring, and if ever necessary, defeating, any attack upon us.

We shall continue to meet the Soviet political challenge.

We shall lead the way in exploring every avenue of reasonable hope for justly solving the issues that divide the world.

In the battle of spiritual values, we cannot lose so long as we preserve the freedom and moral strength on which our way of life is built.

The Soviets know all this very well.

Why, then, are they confident of ultimate victory?

Because they are concentrating on all-out economic war—and they believe they can defeat us in such a war without risking their own total destruction.

They intend to become the world's one first-class economic power, forcing us into second-class status. And for us, such an outcome would be just as tragic as nuclear devastation.

Today we are well in front. But they believe we have not the system or the will to maintain our economic strength and growth.

They expect our economy to explode, while theirs continues to grow.

My friends, let me emphasize that we dare not look lightly on their great expectations.

For here we do indeed stand at the crossroads of decision.

The soundness of our economy is threatened by deadly forces that have wrecked other nations in the past.

They are the forces of inflation and onerous taxation—and we are not yet united as a people to overcome them.

I suggest to you that there is urgent reason for us to do so.

As Allen Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said recently:

"If they, the Soviets, succeed and we fail, it will only be because of our complacency and because they have devoted a far greater share of their power, skill, and resources to our destruction than we have been willing to dedicate to our own preservation."

Let us look at some basic facts about inflation.

I am sure we all agree on what inflation is—and what it does.

Certainly we have had ample opportunity, over 20 years, to see it in action.

To most Americans, inflation means higher costs of living.

It means more and more struggle to try to make ends meet.

We have inflation when the cost of what we buy keeps rising while the value of the dollars we have to buy it with keeps dropping.

Since 1939, our cost of living has more than doubled.

The value of our dollar has dropped until the 100-cent dollar of 1939 is now worth just 48 cents.

How much lower would you say we dare to let it go?

Inflation feeds on the income and the savings of every individual, every enterprise, in America.

It eats away the savings we cherish for our family's security.

It robs us of the real value of the dollars we earn.

It destroys the will to work and the desire to save.

I suspect almost everyone in this room knows of someone whose savings, or insurance, or social security—carefully nurtured through half a lifetime—now is tragically inadequate to meet his needs.

As President Eisenhower has put it:

"Inflation is not a Robin Hood, taking from the rich to give to the poor. Rather, it deals most cruelly with those who can least protect themselves. It strikes hardest those millions of our citizens whose incomes do not quickly rise with the cost of living. When prices soar, the pensioner and the widow see their security undermined; the man of thrift sees his savings melt away; the white collar worker, the minister, and the teacher see their standards of living dragged down."

As businessmen and community leaders, you are only too well aware of what inflation brings in rising costs and stifling taxes.

And, finally, I would point out that the problem affects, in equal measure, the cost of maintaining the operations of your Government.

Now, what are we doing to meet this deadly force?

We are waging a battle, led by the President of the United States, which in the past year has succeeded in bringing the rise in the cost of living under control.

We are fighting to accomplish the stability of the dollar we must have to go forward soundly.

We are striving to continue our economic growth at the rate of which we are capable, with its expanding opportunity for every citizen.

But we are also facing tremendous pressures for a resumption of the inflationary process.

They are vast pressures for extravagant Government spending, and for a sharp new uptrend in the spiral of wages and prices.

Amazingly, the spending pressures are actually being led by some of the leaders of Congress—and of some State administrations.

They are practicing government by pressure group rather than government for the people.

And they will only be dissuaded by public opinion strong enough to impress its will upon them.

For this reason, it is vitally important for our people to understand some plain, straight facts.

Government, in our system, is constituted to serve the people. It must meet all the legitimate needs of its citizens.

It must do all it can for the good of the people, within the means the people are willing and able to provide.

But there are those in and out of Government who stoutly observe that we are a big nation of great wealth—and, therefore, we should put no limit to what we do in public projects—whether or not the people are able to pay the bills.

Nothing could be more crassly misleading—for the fact is, the people have no choice.

Who else will pay?

The Government has no wealth of its own. It is the agency of the people.

And when it spends more than it collects in taxes, every citizen has to pay the excess, in one way or another.

If it is not in higher taxes, then it is in suffering the inflation that deficit financing by any government inevitably brings.

Inflation itself is an invisible tax.

It is a tax without exemptions—a tax on the income of the poor in the same rate as on the incomes of the more well to do.

It is a severe tax on the savings of the thrifty.

It is, in the end, the highest and the cruelest tax of all.

If there is one thing that history has made frighteningly clear—it is that continued deficit financing by a government degrades the value of its money and spreads inflation ever further and deeper through the economy of its people. The ultimate result is collapse.

Great students of economics tell us the decline and fall of the Roman Empire was due principally to the confusion and upheaval of inflation.

We all know what happened when Germany accepted inflation as a national policy after World War I.

In 1923, 42 billion marks were required to buy 1 cent in American exchange.

Simple commodities of daily life cost trillions of marks—if you could get them at all.

And the way was open for a demagogue such as Adolf Hitler to lead that country into the tragedy of World War II.

These are but a few of the examples that stand out on the open book.

But they go unheeded by the many Members of Congress and the State administrations that are pushing vast spending schemes—schemes that far exceed the budgets available to pay for them.

More than 7,000 bills have been introduced in this session of the 86th Congress.

Only a small handful of these are major measures of broad national interest.

The vast majority would provide benefits of one kind or another to individuals or groups.

And in no case are new taxes proposed to offset them.

Their backers are encouraged by the fact that the majority of the present spending Congress is committed to Federal spending—and to deficit financing—as an economic policy.

Chairman BYRD of the Senate Finance Committee has noted, with alarm, that the effects of that policy already are plain.

The Senate, he reports, has voted to increase President Eisenhower's budget proposals by 24 percent, and the House has voted increases averaging 12 percent.

These increases represent billions of dollars.

Let us now discuss the third problem we face—the effect of the huge economic power exercised by union monopoly leaders.

This is a power that ranks among the highest accumulations of vested interest to be found in history.

It is a monopoly that draws upon huge financial resources—that permits a few perennial leaders to spend millions of dollars of dues money for political purposes, exactly as the leaders see fit, with no choice given the men and women who pay the dues.

It is a power capable of imposing at will an ever-rising cost of living upon our people.

There is no question but what the legitimate function of every labor leader is to ask for—to negotiate for—higher wages.

This is a rightful purpose of union leadership.

I myself worked at a factory job as a young man—and I know very well that one of my goals was higher wages.

I have always been, and will always be, in favor of a responsible union movement.

But union members, with all other Americans, have every reason to insist that their leaders, as well as the leaders in management, exercise a high order of statesmanship.

It is up to union leaders to recognize that if they use their monopoly power to force wage increases and employee benefits too high—they bring about fewer jobs and great-

er unemployment—and thereby miserably fail in their duty to their members.

By forcing wage increases which far outrun increases in productivity, labor leaders can set the spiral of wage-price inflation going again.

Once launched in the basic industries, the inflationary wave will sweep out through all manufacturing, transportation, distribution, every part of the economy.

Why do excessive wage costs have such powerful impact?

Because, after exclusion of all taxes, up to 83 percent of all income generated in the national economy goes to payment of labor.

For a \$3,000 automobile, for example, the required steel costs about \$290—and even this price at the steel mill, in turn, includes labor cost as its main component.

What this means is that an unearned rise in employment costs has four times as much inflationary effect as a corresponding rise in all the remaining costs of production put together.

With this in mind, let us note that 154 major wage contracts come up for negotiation this year—including the steel industry, with its nearly 1 million workers.

The cumulative effect of excessive wage-cost increases on this scale I leave to your imagination. There would be no way to describe it other than to call it a national calamity.

Everyone would suffer.

The blow, as we have noted, would fall hardest on the millions whose incomes have not gone up—the people on salaries, fixed incomes, and pensions.

But let no one assume that he would escape—least of all the wage earner himself.

He would soon find that the new-won increase had evaporated in higher living costs. Worse, he could find that even his job is gone because the product he makes has been priced out of the market—no longer able to compete effectively at home or abroad.

And this, ladies and gentlemen, is no idle speculation.

The time when we were virtually the only country able to meet the great world demand for many types of finished goods is over.

The productive ability of most industrial nations is greater than ever before.

Competition is in full swing.

And today, we are seeing a rising number of American goods being priced out of the foreign markets.

The American producer, with his sharply increasing differential in wage costs, is simply unable to compete.

Nor is this a minor factor in our employment picture.

The estimate is that our export trade sustains four and one-half million jobs in America.

Let us ask this question of those who would continue to push excessive wage costs:

How many of these jobs—how many hundreds of thousands—how many millions—will be lost if we persist in making our goods so costly they have no chance to compete.

Indeed, let us ask another question:

How is it that foreign industries can make some of the products in which we are most efficient, ship those products thousands of miles to our own markets, and sell them at a price so low that we can no longer compete, even here at home.

Such is the growing situation in which our wage-cost inflation is placing us.

We are told, for example, that the Japanese have bought scrap metal here on the West Coast, carried it back to their mills, processed it into finished products, returned them back across the Pacific Ocean, and still undersold American producers by as much as \$29 a ton.

We should, and do, look to the increasing of job opportunities here at home through the expansion of our production capacity.

We should take every step to encourage, not sap, the growth-power of industry and business.

But we can hardly say we are giving full encouragement if we permit wage-push inflation that deprives our industry of adequate earnings to plow back into new products, equipment, and plants.

Every thinking American, I believe, will agree that the decline has gone far enough when the ratio of profits to sales, after taxes, for all industry, drops from 7 percent in 1948 to 4.8 percent in 1958.

Especially is this true when we recognize the burden our taxation is placing on the accumulation of capital for investment.

It is the same burden being imposed on the personal incentive and earning power of every citizen.

The tax foundation tells us the average earner of \$4,500 a year works 22 days each month.

Seven days of this total—nearly one-third of his working time—is taken from his income in taxes.

And as he may succeed in building his income, he can look forward to the tax chunk becoming larger.

We need to relieve this stifling tax load being carried by the individual citizen and by our business system.

Our great Nation has been built on the motivation of high levels of individual achievement.

We have encouraged, with material reward, each citizen to perform to the best of his capacity.

Even the Soviets have taken note of this advantage.

Russia, despite its Communist doctrine, now offers high incentives for outstanding individual performance in industry, science, and other areas of its society.

Consider, against this, the fact that we have been moving in the direction of destroying incentive.

Through taxation, we have steadily compressed the reward for doing something as opposed to doing little, or doing nothing.

Our population is growing rapidly.

Business can create new jobs to meet this growth only as billions of dollars are invested in new tools and capacity.

Now, where is this money to come from?

Today, Federal taxes alone can take more than half of many companies' net income.

Then follow State and local taxes.

There are over 100,000 taxing authorities in our country.

Their weight can literally crush the ability of business to meet its job-creating capital needs.

Our present tax structure is seriously outdated.

It is a set of laws reflecting largely the conditions of the past, especially World War II, when the goal was the confiscation of war profits, not the building of a sound peacetime economy.

A sensible, equitable, dynamic tax program is needed in its place.

Such a program will keep total revenues up, not by taxing away incentive and means of growth, but by steadily increasing the tax base.

These problems I have discussed this evening can be clearly stated.

But how clearly do we see the answers that can be given to them.

This is our task.

And I believe we cannot emphasize too heavily the answers that are being provided by our national leadership, and by leaders in many States.

These answers add up to a program of full employment with stable prices and tax reform—a program offering greater opportunity for every American.

It is because we have pursued such a program that our economy has bounded back from the recession to a dynamic new level.

The signposts are clearly visible and our program is well under way.

First of all, we have a sound and sensible philosophy of government.

We have adopted fiscal policies that are sound and productive and set realistic budgets.

We are meeting the full needs of our defense program.

We are meeting all the legitimate needs of our people.

We have refused to give away taxpayer money to nonessential projects, lavish spending schemes, and welfare state activities intended to curry favor with special groups rather than to meet the needs of all the people.

We are attempting to operate the Government on a pay-as-you-go basis, thereby avoiding the fatalistic deficit philosophy so easy to get into but so desperately hard to

We are encouraging a higher order of statesmanship in union-management wage negotiations.

We are bringing public opinion to bear so that union leaders consider the real welfare of their members and the Nation rather than striving to outdo each other in wringing inflationary wage packages from industry.

We want adequate laws to control abuses of union leader monopoly power.

Such laws were established for business, correctly and firmly, when some businessmen abused the public trust in years past.

We want to give union members their rights to pass on the action of their leaders and the use of their dues.

And finally, we intend to push forward as rapidly as we can to achieve a progressive tax program.

I believe that heartening progress is being made in all these areas.

The sound fiscal program of the President with his insistence upon balancing the budget, is rapidly gaining wide support.

We are giving utmost attention to the development of aggressive programs to help prevent the resurgence of inflation, with its higher costs of living.

Toward this end, the work of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth is under way.

The committee, as you know, is headed by one of California's great sons, who is serving our Nation so ably—Vice President RICHARD NIXON.

I am proud to be a member of this group. In the wage-price area, we can only hope that the statesmanship we so urgently desire will be forthcoming.

It is not immediately apparent in the announced intentions of demands we have seen.

It is clear that union members themselves want responsible union leadership—responsible to their welfare, and to the national welfare.

With the great majority of the public at large, they want laws that will help to assure responsible leadership.

In regard to taxation, we are working to carry forward a program of tax reform and reduction.

The President's stress on a balanced budget is related directly to this goal.

Steps in the right direction already have been taken with the Revenue Act of 1954.

The time is approaching for another bold and imaginative breakthrough on tax policy that will benefit and encourage all taxpayers—large and small.

Obviously, this program cannot call for immediate and sharp reduction in all income tax rates.

It calls for gradual reform.

And it calls for equitable reduction for all taxpayers.

Its goal includes corresponding cuts in capital gains, estate, gift and excise taxes.

It provides for job-creating reductions of business tax rates—and realistic depreciation provisions.

In short, the objective must be a completely organized and integrated tax program that will meet the real needs of our entire economy.

The public, more and more, is rallying behind the President, who is fighting to maintain a balanced budget, to achieve tax reform, and to bring under control the extravagances and excesses that feed inflation.

But let me not overstate this premise.

The battle is far from won.

The special interests bent on spending, taxing, and deficit financing still are riding high—still have the ears of the majority of our Federal legislators and State administrations.

Washington is swarming with representatives of the special interest groups.

Each is concerned with favoring legislation for his pet project.

The fight for fiscal sanity is being waged by the President, members of his administration, and some Members of the Congress.

It is this group, almost alone, that is bearing the brunt of the battle.

The leftwing economists, the welfare-State plotters, the racketeering union bosses, and their minions of do-gooders and political captives are using every kind of vicious attack to break this firm stand.

Washington is the ground from which they launch their tirades, and their slogans claiming "neglect of the jobless," "favoritism to big business," "inadequate defenses," "obsession with the budget," and the like.

They are making an all-out attack on the free-enterprise system, and they have many camp followers in the legislative halls—some deliberately—others without knowing the effects of their misguided efforts.

My appeal to you tonight, and to the American people, is to join this battle to meet this challenge.

Remember that, in the struggle with Russia, we are strong militarily—we are strong politically—we are strong spiritually.

We must continue to strengthen ourselves economically.

We can no more appease inflation than we can appease Soviet aggression.

I believe we shall continue to build the strongest, freest way of life the world will know.

But I also believe that, to do so, America must maintain a sound economic philosophy, and sound policies firmly based on that philosophy.

We must never accept the premise that our basic problems cannot be solved.

Inflation, deficits, high costs of living, and oppressive taxation all are manmade.

So, too, is the destructive monopoly power of union leaders.

There is nothing sacred about them.

By attacking these problems with intelligence, determination, and perseverance, we shall overcome them.

May there be a reassertion—by all of us—of the courage and strength and faith of the Americans who opened the great West.

I am confident that the business and community leadership of the west coast, which is so well represented here tonight, will play a vital part in keeping our free enterprise system strong.

As civic leaders in a key city and State, your views and actions are vitally important—to your own progress, to your State, and to the Nation.

This is why I am deeply impressed by the emphasis your association places on employee communications.

Employees want information on which to base their decisions.

And they want fair and honest information.

I have always felt that businessmen should provide their employees with the facts about

the issues that affect the ability of the business to compete, to advance, and to grow.

For these are the factors that determine the rewards and the opportunities for the employees themselves.

Perhaps too many businessmen are failing to meet this responsibility, to the detriment of their employees, their stockholders, as well as themselves.

I would ask you to give this your deepest thought.

Are businessmen and civic leaders doing enough to help provide the facts to everyone associated with them—employees, stockholders, community neighbors, and voting citizens.

Is any competition more important than the competition to determine how soundly this Nation is to conduct its economic affairs.

Is any problem more important.

I would dare to suggest that you assess what you are doing individually.

If you believe that we must attack the causes of inflation and onerous taxation

firmly and intelligently—if you believe union monopoly power must be curbed—ask yourself if you are doing all you can to support that belief.

Your belief in America can be effective only as you let it be known.

I urge you to take your place among those who will speak, work, and fight for sound policies and a stronger America in the years before us.

There is nothing more important to you, your family, your future, and your Nation than that you take your stand now.

Speak up—let your representatives in Congress know what you think.

Let them know you understand that a Government big enough to do everything for its citizens from cradle to grave is also big enough to take everything from them in taxes.

Every businessman must understand that the political party of his choice is what he makes it—either by his participation or lack of participation in its affairs and in its choice of candidates.

Unless responsible citizens, especially business leaders, devote more of their time and effort and organizing ability—as well as their money—to unselfish politics, directed to the greatest common good, government by pressure groups will continue to grow.

Only by universal participation can we be sure that the Government will serve all the people—not some special interest—and assure the greatest opportunities for all our citizens.

My friends—this is the banner of true liberalism.

Advancing under it, we shall meet the Communist economic challenge as surely as we shall meet the military and political challenge.

We shall constantly move forward into the golden era of unlimited opportunity that lies ahead.

We shall preserve the great free and growing economy which is the foundation of all our freedoms—our security—our prosperity—and our future, in a strong, free, and better world.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1959

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers, grateful for our heritage of freedom, we acknowledge the clear vision of our God-fearing forefathers who, when they had broken the unjust chains of tyranny, refused to accept the coercive reins of even a benevolent government, but who set the rights of all the people above the powers of governors and made them but the servants of freemen.

As soldiers of the common good deliver us from any thought or action which is treason against the freedom wrought for us by those who kneeled around the cradle of our state.

Give truth to our words, sincerity to our hearts, and courage to our deeds in these times that are testing, as by fire, the treasure bequeathed to us.

So may we in our day make patriotism beautiful with loyalty and dedication to this free land of our love and prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, April 21, 1959, was dispensed with.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. SYMINGTON, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Governmental Organization for Space Activities of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. ELLENDER, and by unanimous consent, the Senate Committee on Agriculture was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. JORDAN, and by unanimous consent, the Post Office Sub-

committee of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate today.

On request of Mr. BYRD of Virginia, and by unanimous consent, the Finance Committee was authorized to sit during the session of the Senate today.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule there will be the usual morning hour for the transaction of routine business; and I ask unanimous consent that statements in connection therewith be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

AUTHORIZATION FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO GRANT CERTAIN EASEMENTS OVER NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to grant easements for rights-of-way over national forest lands and other lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

PROMOTION AND INVOLUNTARY RETIREMENT OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to revise certain provisions relating to the promotion and involuntary retirement of officers of the regular components of the Armed Forces (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN GENERALS TO ACCEPT AND WEAR DECORATIONS

A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize certain generals of the Army to accept and wear decorations, orders, medals, presents, and other things tendered them by foreign governments (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORT ON REVIEW OF BUREAU OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the review of Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, June 1958 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF MAJOR SUBCONTRACTS UNDER DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the examination of administration of major subcontracts under Department of the Navy Contract No. a(s)56-719-1, with Philco Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., dated April 1959 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON LIMITED REVIEW OF SELECTED OFFSHORE PROCUREMENT CONTRACTS

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the limited review of selected offshore procurement contracts, Air Materiel Force, European area, fiscal years 1954-56 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

SUPPLEMENTATION OF FEDERAL RECLAMATION LAWS

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to supplement the Federal reclamation laws (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION ACT OF 1938

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend sections 1 and 3 of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ALBERT E. SHERRON

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Albert E. Sherron (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ROBERT N. ANTHONY

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Robert N. Anthony (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.